



CRACCUM

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WE PRESENT NEW A.U.C. STAFF

PROFESSOR MUSGROVE

Associate head of the English department, and has been lecturing at the University of Melbourne. He says that the first thing which struck him at A.U.C. was the extraordinary respect which students paid to the staff, none of whom tended to call him "Doc!"

Professor Musgrove considers the general state of Australian Universities to be much the same as of the N.Z. Colleges. Here, however, there is a closer tying to the examination system, and less free choice within courses. Far more stress is placed upon lecturing. In Australia the first three years of the English course

of Music been established in Melbourne, and most of the music teaching is still done through the Conservatorium. Concerts are given there regularly, and amplifiers have been fixed in the grounds so that people can lie on the grass and listen to the music.

Professor Musgrove considers that Australian students do not play a larger part than do Auckland students in civic affairs, though the college paper "Honi Soit" is rather more politically-minded than "Craccum." For example, it recently published an article in favour of the Zionist movement in Palestine. But in actual fact such matters are not so much the concern of the bulk of the students as of a comparatively small and active minority.

* * *

DR. PATTERSON

D.Sc. Witwatersrand, Ph.D., Cambridge, senior lecturer in zoology, was for many years lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. She herself keenly desired to come to New Zealand despite the attitude of her colleagues towards Auckland which expressed itself in the terms "no culture."

Unlike New Zealand, South Africa does not prefer immigrants of British extraction. As a result of this policy there are not only a number of German and Austrian refugees in Johannesburg, but also many earlier-settled Jewish inhabitants. Numerous amateur theatrical companies are run, and South Africans place emphasis on extensive musical training for their children. There is not only a municipal orchestra, but a strong movement in favour of a national one. Because of this, radio programmes are very good, a symphony concert being broadcast at least every fortnight.

Discussing the colour question, Dr. Patterson stated that at Witwatersrand students of all colours were accepted without distinction and without compulsory segregation, though students naturally tended to stay with their own friends. This did produce some kind of split between different races, and between English and Afrikaans speaking students, but there was, in general, no strong feeling about the matter.

Dr. Patterson added that natives are not enfranchised except at the Cape, and even they must be represented by Europeans. When asked if this were not a trifle undemocratic, she answered very pleasantly that New Zealand, with its tight restrictions, sometimes appeared even more undemocratic than South Africa. As

Dr. Patterson has been unable to obtain a flat or any sort of house, one may well think her justified in having strong feelings on the matter!

Now that she is here, Dr. Patterson would like to see as much of New Zealand as possible, but her opportunities are limited, as she is used to devoting most of her holidays to research work.

* * *

MR. GOODMAN

New history lecturer, and an external graduate of A.U.C. From information tossed off carelessly, such as an account of his abortive interview with a murderer's wife in London—an interview which did not materialise on account of indisposition on the part of the lady—Mr. Goodman appears to have led a varied and interesting career. However, he deserted the more sophisticated life for fifteen years on the land—years which he says were literally compounded of blood, tears and sweat.

Though he enjoyed farming, Mr. Goodman says he is glad to be out of the hard manual work and back at the University. He considers, however, that the College should be the centre of civic life to a far greater extent than is, at present, the case. On these grounds he is opposed to a removal to Tamaki, and supports the scheme of a community centre for Auckland. Such a centre would (or should) be the home of literature, drama and art, and would form a nucleus about which Auckland intellectual life could revolve.

Mr. Goodman, who has known intimately a number of Oxford graduates, is struck by the apathy which A.U.C. students display by comparison. The University life of the Oxonians entirely absorbs both their interests and their energies—absorbs them indeed to such an extent that there is often a very real enmity between the students of Oxford and those of Cambridge. The two have been cited, indeed, as representative of differing intellectual movements. However this may be, the fact that the issue can be raised at all shows the far greater stimulus of the University life in these colleges. It is towards this end that Auckland should strive. Nevertheless, Mr. Goodman added that our University plays some part, however small, in the civic life. Only a few minutes previously he had been requested to christen a race-horse for an owner whose erudite tendencies rendered the name of an historical personage strictly necessary!

MR. FISHER

The newly-appointed lecturer in economics, graduated from V.U.C. He said that "Salient," the Victoria College paper, was much improved of recent years, and was, perhaps, rather more intellectual in tone than "Craccum." Besides this it takes a far keener interest in political issues.

This interest in politics is common to the whole College. Though not as red as it is often painted, the political enthusiasm of V.U.C. is stimulated by the large number of government employees who live in the capital. The Extravaganzas, which correspond to our Revues, show this trend clearly in the creation of such caricatures of Mr. Nash and Mr. Fraser as "Balderdash" and the "Fleet Eraser."

The Dramatic Club of V.U.C. is more active than our own. It put on two or three full-scale productions last year. These met with a good response from the University students, though they were not so successful when staged down town. Mr. Fisher considers that both this



interest in drama and the increasing popularity of gramophone recitals within the College are indicative of the greater cultural awareness of Wellington in comparison with Auckland.

* * *

MR. CUMMINGS

Senior lecturer in education, comes from Melbourne University. His chief interests lie in the field of adult education, and allowing for the fact that he is not yet fully acquainted with our education system, he makes various suggestions on this subject, printed in another section of this issue of Craccum.



necessitate only two lectures a week, the bulk of the work being done through tutorials or essays.

Melbourne University Dramatic Club is far more flourishing than ours. In the College grounds there is the Union Theatre, used not only by the University but also by the professional dramatic societies of Melbourne. It has the advantage of a permanent manager and stage hands, and also of permanent sets. Last year the Australian University Dramatic Festival was held there, lasting for two weeks. It is intended to hold this festival every year at each College in turn, but this plan is hampered by lack of proper facilities in the other Universities.

Not only drama but also music has a far larger part in the life of the Australian than of the New Zealand cities. Each capital has its orchestra, though these have in the past been hindered by the lack of a permanent conductor. Only recently has a Chair

NEW STAFF

(Continued)

MR. SINCLAIR

Mr. Sinclair, junior lecturer in history, is a graduate of A.U.C. He has also attended many other University Colleges and considers this the "deadest University this side of Scott's Antarctic expedition."

Mr. Sinclair expressed the view that students ought to have strong opinions. They should be alive to political issues—the more so because people in general tend more and more towards compromise as they become older. What sort of balanced outlook on life can then be expected from people who even in youth unthinkingly accede to accepted and conservative dogmas?

Further, A.U.C. students lack interest not only in politics and international issues, but also in their own societies. Many of our best athletes represent other clubs rather than the University. Returned servicemen, who are the more mature members of the College, find no stimulation in such a student life, and, discovering the College to be run by close cliques, tend to take little or no interest in student affairs.

Though Auckland compares favourably with other Universities from the academic standpoint, it lacks corporate feeling. Its position in the community is a nebulous one. It plays no important part in the life of the city as do the Universities of Paris or of London. As to these problems, Mr. Sinclair says that he can see no solution beyond the fact that: "Residential Colleges in any University tend to become a nucleus for the development of University life."

* * *

MR. HENDERSON

After some years of combining part-time lecturing with work in the city, Mr. Henderson is now senior lecturer in law. The aspect of University life in which he is chiefly interested is that connected with the Rowing Club, which he helped to found in 1936. Shortly after its formation, it became a flourishing club, and managed to raise a thousand pounds by means of moonlight excursions and such reprehensible methods. With this money the club was enabled to buy club-house and gear—property which is still in existence on the waterfront, while the club itself has since disintegrated. With the coming of war, most of the members joined the Services, and the club—once a model for Auckland Rowing Clubs—has never been properly revived.

With the approach of Tournament, it is necessary that public interest should be aroused on this matter. The gear can still be utilised—the best shell in particular is in perfect condition, having been kept in a glass case over the war years—and crews can be organised from University oarsmen who are now rowing for other clubs, which practice is directly contrary to the old ruling. Mr. Henderson states that he is willing to lend his full support to any attempt to reinstate the Club, and hopes that any students who are interested will see him as soon as possible about the matter.



Craccum

Editor: NORA BAYLY

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QUESTION AND NO ANSWER

Some mutterings were heard lately of the intentions of some students to form a Labour Club in the College. Heard also was the counter-mutter of—"we don't want a sectional political society here—bring up student life into numberless schisms." The conversation washed by me, and it did not occur until later that these co-incidental phrases were perhaps typical of a student state of mind difficult to crystallise in words.

It is in its simplest form this. Students on the whole do not talk politics in their daily conversation. You may refute this by a reference adding details of time and place to such a conversation; but reflect on the frequency of such discussions, with the disputants basing their arguments on other than jocose and facile smartness. It has been usual, but not for that reason correct, to regard University students as the disciples of the positive, self-assertive doctrinaires of principle. The students of the University of Jena were among the first to suffer repression during the nationalistic struggles of the nineteenth century. To-day, in such countries as Yugoslavia, Greece, South America, students are in the vanguard of political agitation. It would be ludicrous to equate the conditions in these countries with those of New Zealand, and to deduce from that, because we do not display mental fireworks and physical violence that we are not interested, in politics and can be condemned, easily, as "apathetic." It is true, too, that nineteenth century German and Italian students have been designated as the exponents of mere "intellectual froth."

Does it need the stirrings of suppressed nationalism to awaken student political consciousness? Let us grant that we are now beyond the stage of enlarging on human rights as bombastic action—the stage of the general before the particular which our psychologists point is natural to the young. Should we not then be in a position to discuss the particular? I take politics not in the purely sectarian sense of a dispute—say, on the relative merits of the leaders of the Opposition and the Government—but in the sense of a discussion of policy based on observation of, and a definite attitude to, a certain way of life. We treat subjects of such a flavour with a conscious reticence.

On occasions of importance we point out to the public, portentously, their folly in not looking to the University as the centre of civic culture. Do we, in daily conversation, attempt to evaluate the way of life of our people, or the policy of its leaders in any intelligent manner? I have heard a subject raised and dismissed with a laugh or sneer which may hide anything, even ignorance. Political satire is seldom attempted, and then the ground trod with little sureness. The New Zealanders, as Dr. Beaglehole said somewhere, have a remarkably empirical outlook—immediate problems, not vast policies, concern them. We consider student problems with understanding and some intensity. Perhaps the University is a world in little. When we graduate to the Great Outside, will our attentions shift mechanically from University problems to general problems—the same pragmatist in a larger sphere?

We have a group within the College, the I.R.C., who devote evenings to the discussion of larger problems. The club at present has some members with an amazing grip of international affairs, but they stand in almost pyramid-like relation to the College in general—from the mass of students—to the largely listener membership of the I.R.C. to the few who talk and debate.

The general mental shying away from political topics in daily conversation is interesting. Perhaps lack of knowledge prevents the modest from speaking. Yet I have heard laymen state, with the dogmaticism of ignorance, reasons for preferring a painting of a cow chewing cud to a portrait by Picasso. Reluctance is not evident in religious discussions, which start without difficulty, and go from deep to deep, stating and rebutting principles with a largeness untainted by reference to fact.

My neighbour can rebut, without need of great dexterity, a line of thought which at best is only stray observations picked up piecemeal and fashioned into an opinion, from among, one must admit, a limited section of the College. It is not easy to track down a tendency into an enclosure of words or pursue a trend until it resolves itself into an irrefutable theorem. One can only question the situation as one sees it, and guess at its causes.



LIBRARY NIGHTMARE

Tense in every muscle, I crouched down behind my machine-gun waiting for the next move of the enemy. "How long can I hold this position alone?" I wondered, and remembered with longing a cool bed with white sheets away from the perpetual dust and noise.

"Ah, there they are," and I squeezed the trigger. A stream of government publications spat out from my stronghold in the gallery and a covey of long-haired, red-lipped female fine-arters who had started talking by the Philosophy section disintegrated.

I grinned with pleasure. "They ought to learn to read before they come up. Plenty of No Talking notices."

Just as I was lining up on my next victim—an earnest type who was pulling down for himself a barricade of mathematics from which to attack me—the order came to attack. I grabbed my gun, which had turned into a catalogue box firing five-by-threes with the clatter of a noiseless typewriter, and charged. Up, up, up an endless spiral staircase. "Loosing my breath. . . . Stitch in my side. . . . Thank God—the top."

I came out on a small paved plateau and promptly slipped on an applecore that some lunch eater behind the stacks had left. Contact with the tiles showed them to be the Appendices to the Journals.

As I sat up I found myself being attacked by books, books I had taken out without entering up, books from which I had extracted plates, overdue books I had sneaked back on to the shelves. They cackled as they passed me by saying, "There's a black mark in the Big Book against you for every one of us."

They sheared off, and I looked down and found the ground had disappeared. There was no time to think this over for a far-off cry of "Bracket, Colon, Dot" warned me that the awful Classification Architecturus was preparing to attack. A younger brother of the Dewey Decimilis, the Classification Architecturus, was feared far and wide as a ferocious deceiver of students. "Bracket, Colon, Dot, Bracket, Colon, Dot," he screamed as he swung in at me.

This was getting serious. How could I protect myself? Just then a nest of ammunition in the form of the Architecture Catalogue swung by me in space, and with relief I reached out for it. "Useless," I reflected, and threw it away. I must have been praying instead of blaspheming, for just then an angel in a smock came down and placed herself before me. "A librarian," I thought with thanks. "The only thing that could have saved me." The cries of the hideous image grew quiet before the authority of Knowledge and changed to a whimper. "Nobody understands me. Bracket, Colon, Dot, six nine, seven two, Bracket, Colon, Dot. If only people would try and understand me I would not be so anti-social."

"All right," said the Vision, "let me introduce you to . . ."

Then I woke.

—J.G.S.

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ARTISTS AND MODELS AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

This "American Musical Revue Success" has caused quite a stir among the entertainment seekers of Auckland. It has all the ingredients of an M-G-M musical without the magnificence. There are twenty different items ranging from pseudo-classical ballet to bedroom farce. No performer is bad, very little is in bad taste, a lot is mediocre, but a reasonable proportion is good; some of the performers are so clever in various turns that I found myself wondering just what was faked, or whether the various tricks are as difficult as they appear to be.

Among the best episodes were "The Musical Macs," a massive female singer accompanied by a silent partner who endeavoured to provide a concertina accompaniment to her singing. It was obvious by his mouthed remarks that he was inhibited by his larger partner. "The Two Maxwells" performed acrobatics without effort and without a word or an expression. "Elimar" was a juggler and balancer with remarkable control. Here the use of magnetism and probably strings was apparent, but his juggling was the real thing. Edie Gordon, in an outlandish costume and make-up—a costume such as not even the poorest tramp could boast—rode a trick bicycle with amazing control. There did not appear to be any breaks on the machine, so perhaps "it's done with mirrors." His assistant, to me, appeared the most beautiful of all the models, but perhaps I'm no judge and am open to correction by a more experienced man. Among other notable turns were the six female acrobats; vocal impressions of the Andrews Sisters and Jimmy Durante; a ventriloquist, original without being very funny; and, of course, the star of the show, Jenny Howard.

She was a cross between Gracie Fields and Beatrice Kay, but had a great deal of originality and a charming personality. Her rendering of "Oh Johnny" was brilliant, and easily the best thing in the entertainment. "Out in the Cold, Cold Snow" and "Rissoles in the Sunset" were the next best.

The humour of the whole show was not on the subtle side, but at least it was original with one or two exceptions. Such things as "What are you doing down there?" "Getting up," "Moses look down on your son Cain and make him able," are examples of the fairly numerous belly-laughs. In a "Preview to Panama Tattie," a satire on "Rain," there was a little subtle humour. The captain selected a bottle from a table full of bottles of gin, whisky, etc., etc., took a drink and exclaimed disgustedly, "Quinine." There were one or two other examples of this type.

Of the rest, not much need be said. It was competent without being outstanding or spectacular in any way. The whole show is a good evening's enjoyment without being either high-brow or too "low." If it lacks the polish of the musical film, it gains a lot by its intimacy and its entire lack of self-consciousness.



Campus Life—Professorial Control—Generous State Support—Course Variety—Brawling Fraternities—Blue-Jeanned Bobbysoxers

Craccum is much indebted to Mr. Don Campbell, visiting American athlete, for giving up an hour of a busy morning to tell us something of Universities in the U.S.A., and particularly of life as he found it at the University of Colorado.

COURSES

American universities offer a wide range of subjects but, generally speaking, they fall into faculties similar to our own. Besides courses in Law, Science, Medicine, Engineering and "liberal Arts" (corresponding to our B.A.), there are others in Dramatics and Social Science. In the State of Colorado, for example, there is a State Agricultural College, a State and a privately-endowed University, and Denver University—also privately endowed—which provides courses in various branches of business management, e.g., Hotel, Airline and Factory Management. Entrants to the University need pass no initial examinations; all that is required is a sufficiently high grading through High School. For two days after enrolment, freshmen are subjected to various ability tests. Following these, entrants who come below a certain standard are classified as "dumb-bell," and can enter special coaching classes in order to reach University level. The test results are used to show entrants what subjects and courses appear to be most suitable for them. The number of entrants to the schools or faculties is generally unrestricted, but, as here, medical schools limit their numbers, and severe competition throughout prevents any mediocre students from progressing far. There is an enviable examination system, whereby short weekly tests are held in most subjects, with longer examinations in the middle and at the end of term.

CAMPUS LIFE

At most Universities the number of students is double the pre-war figure, and lack of accommodation presents an acute problem. Steel huts and caravans are used to ease the position, but it has also been found necessary to increase the capacity of the dormitories by providing twice the quantity of furniture. The difficulties are accentuated by the fact that nearly all students live within the College precincts, or "on the campus," in Fraternity and Sorority Houses if they have been allowed to become members, and if not in the independent dormitories. Leave from the hostels is allowed to men at all times, but women have to remain in after a certain hour. It has been found that this arrangement has the effect of keeping the men within their hostelry too. Other buildings to be found on most campuses include a small theatre for dramatics, debating, etc., a large auditorium and a gymnasium. There are also all manner of sports fields, including swimming pools and golf courses. Inter-group and inter-college competitions are encouraged and staged in all sports, and by means of "knock-out" competitions only the best from each State meet in the finals. The corrupt system whereby some colleges engage outstanding football and baseball players to build up their teams does not apply in the field of athletics, as the monetary gain from gates in the latter sport is not sufficient to warrant their doing so.



CONTROL AND ORGANISATION

In each State there are both State and privately-endowed Universities, the fees of the latter being much higher. The State Universities are provided with more liberal grants than N.Z. University Colleges in response to reasonable requests. For example, Colorado State University is now being provided, at State expense, with two new "dormitories" (hostels), one for married students and one for men students. The management of these dormitories is entirely in the hands of resident students who elect a House Manager who hires and fires all necessary staff and generally supervises the housekeeping. Professorial staff seldom meddle with student affairs, its attitude being that university students should be capable of regulating their own affairs.

FRATERNITIES

The least desirable feature of American University life appears to be the Fraternity system. Although Mr. Campbell is a Fraternity member, he advised that if the system were ever introduced into N.Z. Universities, universal membership should be made available. Admittance into these cliques is determined by various types of snobbery, and as they are very powerful, those who have been refused admission find many difficulties in campus life. The advantages of membership are grossly over-rated, as they consist merely of more intense social life while at College and of business contacts with other Fraternity members after leaving. Entrance to the groups is determined at the beginning of the year during "Rush Week," when all

GRAMOPHONE RECITALS

COLLEGE HALL

1.10 p.m. — 2 p.m.

Tuesday, March 18:

1. Beethoven—Symphony III ("Eroica")
2. Smetana—"Moldau" from "My Country."

Thursday, March 20:

- The Suite III—1. Handel—Water Music. 2. Rimsky-Korsakov—Scherzade

Tuesday, March 25:

1. Mozart—Divertimento No. 4.
2. Schubert—Symphony VII in C major.

Thursday, March 27:

- Purcell—1. 4-Part Fantasias. 2. Golden Sonata. 3. Songs and Catches.

Tuesday, April 1:

1. Mozart—"Jupiter" Symphony.
2. Beethoven—Symphony V.

Thursday, April 3:

- Purcell—Dido and Aeneas.
- (This programme will start at 1 p.m.)

Tuesday, April 15:

1. Beethoven—Symphony VII.
2. Schumann—Song Cycle—Dichterliebe.

Thursday, April 17:

- The Suite IV—1. Rossini-Respighi—La Boutique Fantasque.
2. Saint-Saens—Carnival of the Animals.

Tuesday, April 22:

- Brahms—1. Piano Quintet in F minor.
2. Variations for Orchestra on a Theme by Haydn.

Thursday, April 24:

- The Suite V—1. Holst—The Planets.
2. Ravel—Mother Goose.

Tuesday, April 29:

1. Brahms—Symphony I.
2. Franck—Symphonic Variations.

Thursday, May 1:

- Schubert—Song Cycle—"The Maid of the Mill."

Tuesday, May 6:

- Beethoven—Symphony IX (Choral).
- (This programme will start at 1 p.m.)

Thursday, May 8:

- The Organ—Gabrielli, Frescobaldi, Scheldt, Pachelbel, Buxtehude, Bach, Soler, Widor.

students desiring to join are interviewed. The student himself states his first, second and third preference, but if he is not accepted by his first choice he stands little chance of being accepted by the others. Those who are rejected fall of necessity into the group known as Independents; most Veterans, however, belong to this group from choice. Although over half of the students are Independents, they are unable to accomplish much because they lack unity. The Fraternities also are split one against another by petty causes, and thus elections are extremely vigorous because each group nominates its own candidates and supports them energetically. Even worse feeling is engendered among women students over the Sororities which are governed by the worst type of social snobbery.

DRESS

Academic dress is worn only on rare and special occasions, as neither students nor staff wear gowns to lectures or on the campus. Photographs in illustrated papers have led many to believe that American women students peregrinate in eccentric garb; but this is partly erroneous in that blue-jeans, etc., are worn on the campus only, while conventional dress is worn to lectures. Although exhibitionism is reputed to be the primary motive in matters of fashion, the modes may be defended on the grounds that the least aesthetic garments are usually the most comfortable.

STUDENT PARLIAMENT IN ACTION

In these reports of proceedings at Executive meetings, Craccum does not attempt to record all that occurred, but rather gives an outline sketch of the salient points of interest.

ONCE MORE INTO THE BREACH

EXEC. HUSTINGS

The first Executive meeting for this year was unusually involved and prolonged.

An old grievance was opened in discussion of Executive elections. Many students have wondered why it should be compulsory to vote for a fixed number of candidates, many of whom are not personally known to them. The official view of the matter was presented by Mr. Morton, "Such a measure prevents block voting," and —by Mr. Nathan—"The policies of the candidates are adequately represented in Craccum."

Another long-standing question was that of the letting of the cafeteria. Mr. Nathan stated that he was fully prepared to vouch for Mrs. Odd's views on the matter, "They all want it for nothing, and IT'S NOT RIGHT." To which Mr. Morton, "It's all very well letting sleeping Odds lie, BUT . . ." Mr. Giffins' more serious attempt to cope with the situation was expressed in his view that any attempt to regulate the present sliding scale of fees would result in their being fixed permanently on the very highest levels. The general feeling of the meeting appeared to coincide with the chairman's view that "Mrs. Odd is unwilling to let the Caf. without herself thrown in."

The Exec. room keys are to be changed to prevent unauthorised intrusions. A tea party will be given by Exec. for the staff and senior students. These proposals evoked little comment, but the next discussion, which concerned the appointment of a new clerical assistant, ended almost precisely where it began. By the time this question was fought to an undecided close, very little energy was left to the meeting to cope with further measures. The meeting was thus finally adjourned at eleven o'clock.

* * *

ATTACK

On Saturday, March 1, the Presidents and Secretaries of the various affiliated Clubs met a nucleus of the Executive to discuss Exec.'s latest brain-child—a new system intended to provide a more efficient and fool-proof machinery for Club accounts and Grants.

Stud. Ass. President Nathan outlined the reasons for the meeting. He briefly presented Executive's view that the present financial system in relation to Club Grants and the keeping of individual Club accounts was inefficient and far from satisfactory, but emphasised that there was no lack of confidence in Club Treasurers; the faultiness lay in the system and had been made obvious in the last year.

DEFENCE

Mr. Morton took over at this stage, and began the presentation of the scheme in detail. It was proposed that all the accounts of more than thirty affiliated Clubs be wound up as soon as possible and the assets transferred to a consolidated Sub-committees and Societies Account. The Students' Association office assistant—shortly to be appointed—would take over the administration of

this account from Executive headquarters and would in effect become Treasurer ex officio of all affiliated Clubs and of sub-committees in office under the Executive. The obvious advantages which were pointed out would include the efficiency of a unified account system conducted by a single Treasurer, the continuity of the accounts of clubs from year to year—avoiding the hiatus made by the coming and going of successive committees. There was also the point that Executive would need only to refer to the appropriate ledger page to have full details of the expenditure of all grants moneys. At each Annual General Meeting of each club, a full account could be obtained covering the year's operations, by extracting the completed ledger account. In addition, in rare cases of faulty administration by clubs, Executive could step in and pay overdue accounts directly.

As he got deeper into the details of his memorandum, Mr. Morton lost his apologetic method of presentation, discarded his notes and spoke with increased enthusiasm. He reached a peak when he undraped himself from his supporting chair and concluded with the assurance that, despite the increased centralisation and control that the scheme would involve, there would be "no arbitrary or bureaucratic encroachment in club affairs."

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

Mr. Morton somewhat defensively parried questions from a couple of accountants present on details such as provision for depreciation in the case of Clubs with large capital assets; then rather meanly, we thought, retaliated by attacking an architect who knew less about accountancy than he did.

Following an enquiry regarding petty cash, it was revealed that each Club would hold, say, £1 at any time, outgoings from this sum to be recouped from the Clerical Assistant on presentation of vouchers evidencing expenditure.

The position of Clubs such as Catholic Club and E.U., which depend largely on donations, was clarified by the statement that expenditure from Executive Grants only would be recorded in the new central accounts system.

Mr. Hogben at this juncture claimed audience by virtue of his position as President of three Clubs and as the only mid-Victorian present. In laboriously caustic manner he criticised energetically Executive's collective accountancy knowledge, then queried the ability of a part-time Clerical Assistant to keep books for all Clubs, draw up Balance Sheets, Income and Expenditure accounts, and so forth. Somewhat more pleasantly he suggested that the centralisation involved would diminish enthusiasm in individual Clubs and their officials.

With more good manners than his assailant had shown, Vice-President Morton replied that the amount of accountancy involved would not be outside the scope of the Clerical Assistant. The present Club account system was in many cases inefficient and incomplete, and the work would become easier when all accounts were centralised. Enthusiasm would be in no way diminished as Clubs could devote more time to planning their activities. The large sports Clubs were complimented on their admirably-kept accounts and the possibility of their continuing in the status quo was raised. Mr. Greville suggested

that it would be just as efficient and far less expensive if Executive enforced the provision as to Club audits, and Mr. Robinson added that he was unable to see how the proposed system would prevent unauthorised expenditure by individual Clubs.

The President countered Mr. Robinson's query at great length by considering the case of "some discerning member of Dramatic Club who had purchased a ton of bricks to put down on the performers after the play," and pointing out how the Chairman either would or would not be liable. This explanation seemed to have the effect of numbing any further mental processes on the part of all his audience, but Mr. Hogben, who harped back to his previous theme, added triumphantly that there would be no saving of time or effort, as any self-respecting secretary would still have to keep records and that book entries would be replaced by equally tedious chit signing. He also enquired what the position in re-registration fees would be. Mr. Morton, somewhat vaguely, reiterated some differentiation in respect of larger sports Clubs which perhaps, he conceded, need not be included in the general scheme, which would affect primarily smaller cultural and faculty Clubs. The difficulties of the part-time officials of the larger sports Clubs, who were rarely about the College and could thus not contact the Clerical Assistant, were raised by Athletic Club Treasurer, who frankly stated that he never came near the place unless he could help it, and added pleasantly that he had never yet known a full-time student to be an efficient Treasurer—"with all respect to full-time students." Both Rugby and Athletic Clubs opposed the new scheme. Mr. Hogben now prepared to depart with his entourage, and his parting shot, "I apologise for asking a question you have not been able to answer," succeeded in raising a few self-conscious laughs.

From a maze of quibbling the salient feature of the scheme emerged as being the continuity of accounts and financial administration of Clubs. Mr. Robinson, humourless and business-like, dogmatised: "Dramatic Club is the cause of all this."

Latinist Morton: "Not even the casus belli."

Robinson: "How do you classify Dramatic Club?"

Morton: "I don't think it necessary to enter on any invidious—er—"

Robinson (apparently as a new train of thought): "What about Executive's approving Revue's outlay of £80 on beer?"

Mr. Nathan contradicted this and stated the £20 had been allocated to Revue Committee in Executive's relation after Revue for a bread and butter party; and that all liquor had been paid for by the Revue cast.

Mr. Robinson: "Ha—to save your face! They may make out a chit for sandwiches and go out to buy beer under your new system."

E.U. representative wished a clause to be added to the proposals, making participation optional for any Club, especially those which obtained money other than the Annual Grant. Executive decided that such monies need not be entered in the ledger and that the disposal of it would not come under Executive's aegis.

I.R.C.'s support of the new scheme earned it beams and a few muttered phrases of approval from Mr. Morton, while the rest of Executive present merely looked surprised.

Miss Lamb, of the Women's Cricket Club, favoured E.U.'s view that participation in the proposed scheme should be purely voluntary, and added that any Club which felt competent to run its own accounts should be allowed to do so. Scornfully, Mr. Nathan suggested that anyone who had seen the accounts of the Women's Cricket Club would immediately know that this Club, at least, was unqualified to manage its own accounts.

The proposal that small Clubs should be within the new system but that larger Clubs should remain without, provided that full accounts were kept and audits made was objected to on the grounds that the basic purpose of the change was to keep a check on the larger sums granted from Students' Association monies.

WITHDRAWAL

It was finally decided that the whole matter should be referred back to the various Club Committees, and the meeting closed with Mr. Morton's assurance that Executive was open to further suggestion and that it was not "wedded to any hidebound scheme at all."

* * *

. . . . ONCE MORE

Following Saturday's stormy meeting, Executive settled to further deliberation on the accounts system. With his customary lucidity, Mr. Nathan put forward these alternatives, to wit:

1. Do we wish to proceed with the proposed accounts system?
2. Do we wish to modify it?
3. Do we wish to continue with the present system?

Mr. Giffins immediately swung into action with a powerful motion that the proposed account system should not be adopted, adding that it was wrong for the Executive to spend money in an attempt to curtail the Clubs' expenditure, and that it was a deprivation of the Clubs' inalienable democratic rights.

Consistently nursing his brain-child, Mr. Morton pointed out that there would be no additional expense as the Clerical Assistant would be engaged anyway.

Neal: "Are only major sports Clubs against the scheme?"

Morton (with rare brevity): "Yes."

Student Reliever Margaret Brand: "I am not in favour of separating the larger from the smaller Clubs. It's the big money going to these Clubs that we wish to keep an eye on. To be effective the scheme must apply to all Clubs."

Mr. Morton put forward an alternative motion that the proposals be further discussed by a sub-committee on which two qualified accountants were to sit. Mr. Giffins then withdrew his motion.

Nathan: "We should not shelve this after having had the advantage of the various Club Secretaries' opinions. The Clerical Assistant could keep a ledger, and each year any club could apply, after its Annual General Meeting, to keep its own accounts. Executive would reserve the right of veto and insist on knowing the name of the Treasurer and on having the accounts audited. A quarter or half-yearly account would be demanded from each of these Clubs and would be entered into the ledger."

EASTER TOURNAMENT

By David Neal, Senior Tournament Delegate

In the initial publication of Craccum I endeavoured to explain to you a little of the organisation of Tournament as it will be held in Auckland this Easter, and in this succeeding blurb I am taking for granted the fact that you have been sufficiently interested to read that in which the Editor was kind enough to correct the grammar without impairing the plaintive cry.

This cry is now becoming more distinct, for I have some information to offer you regarding the actual arrangements which have been made for the various sports, and some details about the suggested entertainment which will be offered to our visitors and to you who will billet them. Of course you can take part in the fun without billeting a Greek discus thrower or, alternatively, a femme fatale of the courts or swimming lanes. I would hate to inflict any punishment so dire as pleasant company in the line of duty to your College on any one of you during a holiday recess. I am, through association with previous Tournaments and Revues, becoming familiar with the amusement you will gain from this poor article, and with the assistance which most of you will offer to those responsible for the success of Tournament.

These are the people whom you should contact if you can do anything to help with the vital problems of Billeting and of Ways and Means.

Billeting: Mr. Michael Hay, 3 Shipherd's Avenue, Epsom, S.E.3. Telephone 62-230.

Ways and Means: Mr. Romano Harre, c/o The Engineering School, or via the letter rack to either of them.

Forgive me if I have asked this before, but can anyone of you busy hundreds of students assist? Mr. Hay especially is in dire need of help.

Now something about the show itself.

The proposed entertainment will include the following:—

Saturday Evening:—An informal welcome dance in the College Hall, with a pie-cart supper available for those who become tired of dancing or whatever it is you become tired of at these informal shows.

Sunday Morning:—The traditional Church Service at St. David's Church, with alternative arrangements for those of other faiths.

Sunday Afternoon:—A trip on the s.s. Muritai, leaving the excursion wharf at about 1.30 p.m.—down to Motuihi Island, where a barbecue, with its attendant finesses, will help to pass away the afternoon and early evening until about 8.30 p.m., when the s.s. Muritai will collect everyone (we hope) and bring them on a circuitous route back to the city in time for them to have some sleep before the struggle for the Shield recommences on Monday.

Monday Evening:—Another of those so-called informal dances at the College.

Tuesday Afternoon:—The finals of an important event which carries a hunting horn as token of supremacy—this event to be decided at the Dominion Breweries model salon at Otahuhu, where the entire Tournament party are to be the guests of the Directorate of that remarkable institution.

Tuesday Evening:—There will be a Ball called the Tournament Ball,

which, I think, will be held in the Auckland Town Hall.

Will all this assist you to fill your already forgiven minutes over Easter Week-end?

Of course, there will be some sporting contests as well—they are quoted as being the acknowledged reason for the Tournament happening at all, so we have decided that we will hold them as usual to fill in the daylight hours.

Boxing will be held in the Auckland Town Hall on Saturday morning and evening, commencing at 9.30 a.m. and 8 p.m. respectively, with the weighing-in and muscle-flexing at 9 a.m. for those concerned. The weights will be according to New Zealand Rules, and Charlie Orr tells me it will be a good show.

Tennis will (D.V.) be held at the Eden and Epsom Courts, which are, of course, lawn, and with a weather alternative at the Teachers' Training College. Tennis to be held on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday mornings, commencing at 9 a.m. on each day.

Basketball at the Seddon Memorial College courts, which, I am informed by Mr. G. H. Lee, is just at the back of the Wynyard Arms public house—held on Saturday and Monday mornings, commencing on each day at 9 a.m.

Athletics will be held at Eden Park on Saturday and Monday afternoons. We hope that the programme will include some invitation events, and we can really recommend you to go and see these events decided and also have a look at the Inter-University cricket matches which will be proceeding at the same time on the outer half of the ground.

Rowing:—There will be the usual eights contest, the course being from about the Orakei wharf to Mechanics Bay—about two effortless miles. There was at one stage to have been also a fours event, but after correspondence with the other Colleges this has been dropped because of purely logistical reasons.

Swimming:—Flat events and possibly the low dive will be held at the Tepid Baths, where the provision for eight lanes will preclude the necessity for heats. The remainder of the diving events will be decided at the Olympic Pool probably on Monday morning, with the main events on the evening of the same day.

Shooting:—At Penrose Rifle Range, where a 600 yards range is available, to commence at 7.30 a.m. on Saturday morning. Buses will be arranged. It is unfortunately necessary to start at this early hour in order to get to the range at all.

I think I have told you most of what I know regarding the state of affairs at the time of writing. You can surely see the possibilities which exist for a superb show over the Easter recess, and I hope that you will realise with equal facility that in your hands, as the members of the student body, rests a great chance to make the possibilities quite probable; indeed, to make them so positive that on the next occasion I inflict myself on you, all I will be able to say will be "Thank you—you have done all those things which are your just privileges and you have done them with an earnestness and a co-operative good sportsmanship of which I know you are capable."

I think that now it is over to you.

EXEC. REPORTS—(Continued)

Morton: "Quarterly accounts could not be entered into a ledger, as it is a system of day-to-day accounts. However, the Clubs could place their accounts on record in a file."

Mr. Nathan observed that the system could be enforced on all Clubs regardless of Club opposition, as Executive was clearly elected to ensure expenditure of everybody's 25/-. Nevertheless, the system should be brought in only if it will prove thoroughly worthwhile. With a fresh burst of inspiration, Mr. Gifkins showed that unwise expenditure could be checked without the ledger system by Executive's refusing to honour unauthorised debts.—Miss Laidlaw added that the stern treatment of one Club would serve as an example.

Mr. Nathan suggested that Club Secretaries be made personal trustees of Stud. Ass. monies, and Mr. Morton accordingly moved that the proposed Club Accounts System be dispensed with. Two motions were then passed requiring that a form should be signed by Club Secretaries recognising a personal obligation to meet all unauthorised Club expenditure and that the account books of individual Clubs should be produced at Executive's request.

Typiste Problems

This matter having been dealt with, Executive next attempted to decide about engaging a typiste. Mr. Morton said that he had interviewed one of the applicants and had received an impression of milk and honey and general sweetness. Mr. Nathan was prepared to engage her with the Executive's approval and pointed out that he did not want a young girl of nineteen—"matronly to middle-aged; more suitable for Morton and me to work with."

Exclusive Seclusion

A letter from Professor Rutherford was then read, complaining that the Professorial Board had not been adequately informed of certain questions relating to the Student Memorial Scholarship. Mr. Morton framed a motion in reply to the effect that Executive had dealt throughout with the President of the College, who had authorised the publication of the terms of award in the Calendar. Executive had assumed that the Council would automatically have consulted the Board on an academic matter.

Passing from strength to strength, Mr. Nathan observed that there had been a discourteously phrased notice placed outside the Staff Letter Box Lobby, prohibiting students from entering. "I suggest that in retaliation a similar notice be placed outside the Cafeteria or the lavatories prohibiting the staff from entering." This was met with a chorus of NOES, so the President decided to preserve it as a grievance for the future.

Rent £300

Mr. Gifkins wanted Executive's advice on his little Revue problems. Of the three usable theatres, His Majesty's and the Concert Chamber are not available at the required dates, and he wanted Executive's authority to hire the Prince Edward from Mr. Kerridge at approximately £300 per week for as long as necessary. Mr. Nathan hoped that the Prince Edward could be filled for at least six nights and exhorted the Executive to place their confidence in Mr. Gifkins and playwright Chas. Zambucka, to favour a forward policy, and to trust their ability to meet day-to-day needs.

Whereupon the meeting dissolved with mutual expressions of esteem and goodwill—e.g., "Can I give you a lift home?"

THE LAST ROUND UP

Where were the students on Wednesday evening, March 5th? Out of 2600 students enrolled only 50 were present in Room 19 to give their views on student policy at the half-yearly general meeting of the Students' Association.

On the platform, looking most impressive in gowns and learned expressions, were the Executive. Mr. Nathan, who was in the chair, opened the meeting with all due solemnity, and three motions approving a student memorial scholarship were quickly proposed, seconded and carried. Mr. Morton then proposed in his best judicial manner that the President and Secretary should become ex-officio members of all club committees, so that they might in their superior wisdom administer "moral suasion" to erring clubs. This was greeted with hoots of derision, but Mr. Morton assured us that this "moral suasion" would be unnecessary unless for instance a Communist club were formed. Came a voice from the rear, "Is that a start of reaction?" Mr. Morton said it wasn't, and Mr. Nathan rebuked the speaker for not standing up when addressing the chair.

After a little more discussion about whether this meant that Exec. had to be notified of every club committee meeting, Mr. McLaren, who had been counting busily to himself, remarked that there were not enough people present to form a quorum. Exec. was visibly staggered by this, but revived when Mr. McLaren offered to bring some more people along. The meeting then adjourned till sufficient numbers were present. A suggestion that the sweepers be disguised as students was unanimously rejected.

Mr. McLaren was hailed with joy as he returned with several obviously unwilling students whom he had en-

ticed along. The rest of the business, which mainly dealt with minor constitutional changes and more accurate rephrasing of certain doubtful points, was quickly disposed of, although Mr. Gifkins took the time to explain that nominations were placed in the glass case downstairs because otherwise they might be confused with letters and torn down.

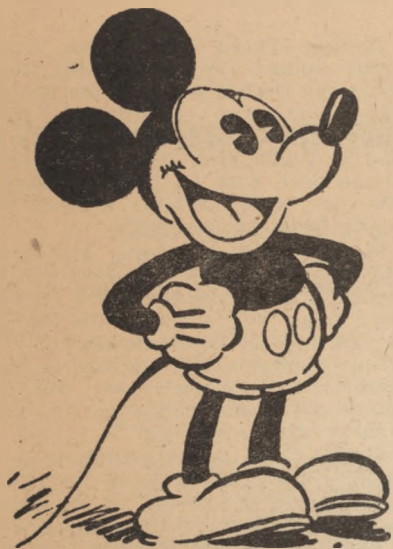
Mr. Nathan then opened the meeting for general discussion, whereupon Mr. McLaren complained that the Executive had opposed the move to Tamaki without consulting the students. Nearly 61 per cent, as a straw vote taken later showed, were in favour of moving.

Mr. Morton now read a proposal which Exec. had discussed regarding Mr. Goodfellow's offer of £30,000 for the building of a College Chapel. The proposal was read—

"That this Executive feels itself unable to support the proposal for the foundation of a Protestant Chapel at Tamaki, owing to the problem of interdenominational divergence of opinion, particularly as to the appointment of a Chaplain, and as to the form of service that would be instituted. It is further considered that the position in N.Z. is different from that in Great Britain, where there is an established Church, and that in this country it is not practicable to provide a universally acceptable form of public worship, and, further, that this Executive joins with the Council in its appreciation of Mr. Goodfellow's generous offer, but suggests that the gift would be more usefully employed in the alternative scheme of a Presbyterian Boys' School."

Before this could be discussed, Exec's attention was drawn to the fact that there was no longer a quorum, whereupon Mr. Nathan was forced to declare the meeting closed without any indication of student opinion on this important question having been obtained.

THE INFANT MIND THREE EXPOSURES



MICKEY MOUSE

HE BEHOLDS THE LIGHT

When they first took me along to school I howled—shameful!—but I may as well admit it. I howled most fearfully, and I clung like a particularly vocal tearful variety of oyster to my mother's best silk stockings. (Silk? Certainly! But it was a jolly long time ago.) Well, it didn't take the teacher (who was neat, sweet and 22) very long to find out that I loved drawing puff-puffs, and at that moment Yours Truly acquired his love of education. It was much the same at secondary school. On the first day, they rubbed my cap in the gutter, dragged me under a tap, and tested my intelligence. Terrible? Of course! But I grew to like the place as everyone will, or should, in time. Which all goes to show that first impressions are usually worse than the truth. Those hereafter are probably no exception.

Now, although my welcome at 'Varsity was rather more genteel than that at school, it left me ever so much more confused. The school soon booted me into my proper place (which shall be nameless), but here, nobody knew where I should have been, or for that matter, where they were themselves. Patiently I recorded my name, age and intentions on a heap of multi-coloured forms; I interviewed four harassed professors (and was relieved to see that they were human); I juggled a dozen nebulous and conflicting time-tables; I missed lectures, I attended others which hadn't yet started; I sought a particularly perspicacious student who would explain to me the numbering of the rooms—but I never found them. By the end of the week I easily graduated D.M.D. (Doctor of Mental Discombobulation).

But in that week I have already learnt to recognise the various "types" that pervade these cloisters. First there is the wild-eyed fellow, with long hair, no coat and a synopated tie, who probably studies the

classics and who will bob up at any minute and ask, "Do you write?" Then there's the immaculate chap with the learned expression and rimless spectacles. Strangely enough, the betting is ten to one on his being a swing-fiend, classing waltzes with minuets and Sharkey Bonano with Ludwig van Beethoven. And always there is the happy lunatic to whom any time is time for a haka, and none like the present. What of the girls? Pretty and well-dressed, they are, alas, terribly conscientious students! The sweetest child sat down beside me in the library yesterday; sounds blissful, I know; but, my dear chap, she wanted my opinion of the Cuckoo Theory of Speech origin.

From the last week's turmoil one thing stands out—the Chairman of the Board's address to the freshers. Many of us, I'm sure, expected what is well known to school children as a pep-talk, and were accordingly prepared for boredom. But we were not bored. Professor Rutherford spoke simply, avoiding the traditional verbiage. He spoke honestly of the University, of its difficulties and of its failings. He outlined our various motives for studying there, criticising or commending each in turn. Lastly, he defined for us the true purpose of a university: to foster the study of the arts for their intrinsic value. The Professor's insistence on "education" rather than "assimilation" and on "creative and deductive thinking" rather than mere "learning" was perhaps idealistic to the fresher who must pass exams, but nevertheless a goal which each of us must hope some day to attain in his or her particular sphere of study. To the freshers it was an entertaining and provocative address, and all of us would do well to remember the Professor's words.

WOE, WOE

I have been bullied into writing this article. Perhaps I expected too much in hoping that in the precincts of A.U.C., traditionally associated with freedom of individual action, and all those ideals towards which mankind is striving, I would be able to forget such injustice as the dictatorship of the powerful over the weak, and the overwhelming pressure which authority brings to bear on the unfortunates who happen to have come under its notice. Alas, it was a forlorn dream, now shattered into a thousand fragments, and here am I meekly striving to set on paper my first impressions of life at University.

Being utterly devoid of interesting impressions myself, and also wishing to obtain a consensus of opinion, particularly on the Freshers' welcome of Friday evening last, I ventured to put my question to quite a number of other students who, like myself, unfortunately could not produce any really startling fragments of witty wisdom or slashing satire. One youth thought it was rather too hot.

Freshers failing me, I explained to several demi-gods and goddesses,

otherwise non-freshers, my dismay at the onerous burden which had been laid upon my shoulders. By way of helpful advice I have been told to express my opinion on such controversial topics as marriage and the University at Tamaki. However, both seem to be a little too far off to necessitate serious consideration on my part. I have also been advised to state my reason for coming to University, and to be anything but sincere. It seems wrong to my unsophisticated mind to seduce innocent youth into ways of mendacity, however slightly they may deviate from the straight and narrow path, but here goes. 'Varsity seemed to me to be the best place where I could obtain training in my chosen vocation—naturally, being a social butterfly. Unfortunately, it does seem that I and other students with similar pursuits are not given due consideration by the powers that be, as our careers are seriously threatened by an overabundance of lectures, and a certain nasty emphasis laid on the obtaining of terms and degree examinations. Also, a serious mistake on someone's part resulted in the men being informed that access to the women's common-room was barred to them. This statement fortunately proved to be erroneous, as the seats of learning are notoriously hard, and Cupid shoots with deadlier aim from an easy chair.

My borrowed material is now quite exhausted, so I shall fall back on my own inventive powers. The chief difference between life at a strictly supervised boarding school and at 'Varsity is, of course, the much wider opportunity for acquiring experience in my chosen profession and the comparative rarity of things one may do only with permission. This is a little difficult to get used to, as one long-suppressed student found. While dining in the Cafeteria, she saw someone outside to whom she wished to speak. She thereupon asked permission to be excused from the lady officiating at the cash register who probably thought her procedure a little odd!

INITIATION RITES REVEALED SAVAGE AUCKLAND TRIBE

On the eighth hour of the twenty-eighth day the Ayussi tribe's preparations for the initiation of its new members were complete. The Freshers about to be admitted to the ceremony were divided between the two sacred clearings, the males, with the tom-tom beaters and conch-shell blowers, in the blanko-munrum, and the females in the Womanko-munrum. As the hour struck, the head witch-doctor appeared before the men and outlined the ordeal before them. He also took the opportunity to warn the Freshers of the two dangerous maladies that beset the Ayussi tribe. First, the madness of S'wat, the result of over-indulgence in the reading of the tribal records; and, secondly, the danger of becoming, by various methods, embalmed before death.

The witch-doctor then disappeared to the Womanko-munrum, leaving the male Freshers in a state bordering on terror, a state which was not improved by the performance of a barbarian "haka" by certain fully-fledged tribesmen.

At long last the female Freshers appeared and were seized by the men, who carried them off to the cere-

monial dance known in the tribe as the fo k'strot. By this time, it is rumoured, the conch-shell blowers and tom-tom beaters were in the sunken path and on the downward travelling stroke.

An hour later there was an outburst of panic when the witch-doctor announced that, as the great god Gaskumpani was breathing his last, the second part of the initiation would have to take place at once. This second stage, the drinking of the sacred Kofi, is infinitely more harassing than the first, as the brew, as prepared in the Ayussi manner, is little short of lethal.

Trembling, the Freshers were herded up through the forest of nahtissi trees to the Womanko-munrum. Here they were handed cups of kofi which, to complete their initiation, they were to carry through the crowd without spilling, and drink. Many were successful, but some were unfortunate enough to be caught deliberately disposing of their kofi and were forced back into the crush to complete the ceremony.

Finally, when in the opinion of the witch-doctor in charge the initiation was complete, the Freshers, now graduated Ayussi kofi drinkers, returned to the blanko-munrum and danced the fo k'strot until half after the tenth hour, which is the time decreed by the great gods of the Ayussi as being most propitious for departure.

* * *

ALL STUDENTS ESPECIALLY FRESHERS

By the time you read this you may have seen notices concerning Revue auditions. If you haven't already decided to come along, now is the time to make up your mind to do so.

Don't be afraid or diffident. You will be welcomed and will be promised a good time. No one regretted being in last year's big success.

You may be able to sing—even just a little bit—you may act a bit—you may be a carpenter. But whatever your talents, even if they are non-existent, you will be assured of a welcome and a good time.

Freshers! This is your opportunity to become known. Your reputation is made if you are in Revue, and don't forget that we are having a Procession again this year.

These two undertakings will help to make Auckland University-conscious, so roll up to the auditions or leave a note with any suggestions or at any rate signifying your interest, in the Men's Letter rack outside the Ping-Pong room, addressed to Alan Gifkins or Ray Parkes.

* * *

GRAZIA

The Circulation Manager of Craccum and the Organiser of the Information Bureau thank those members of the Women's House Committee and other senior students who made this year's Information Bureau a success, and take this chance of reminding all students that help will be needed for the Tournament Information Bureau. A call for help will be made in a later issue of Craccum.

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I. R. C.

VACATION MEETINGS

At the two meetings of the I.R.C. held during the long vacation, the attendances were gratifyingly large. The first was held on December 2 at the home of Mr. Airey, when Russell Stone spoke on the Problem of Germany; and the second at the home of Owen Robinson, when Clyde McLaren spoke on International Trade and the Trade Conference.

THE PROBLEM OF GERMANY

RUSSELL STONE

The problem has two distinct sides; first, the question of how the peoples of Europe can be secured against repeated bouts of German aggression; and, secondly, the question of how the German people can discover a peaceful and settled form of political existence. Prominent amongst theories advanced during the war were those of Vansittart, Henry Morganthau and Laski. Vansittart is representative of the Nationalist approach and head of the "hold them down" school. He maintains that "Germans are militant and predatory butcher birds" who will always wage war unless forcibly prevented. This is, of course, essentially a negative approach. Henry Morganthau bases his policy upon the economic embodiment of this theory, whereas Laski regards the matter in a totally different light. Like Burke, Laski does not believe in indicting the nation as a whole and condemns the practice of personifying nations and depersonalising individuals. As the characteristics of a nation are an expression of environment, it is the environment which must be changed.

Potsdam Agreement

The three essential features of Potsdam were these—that Germany should be treated as a single economic unit, a clause which has not been carried out; that reparations should be made through the removal of plant and equipment; and that German productive capacity should be reduced to a level equal to the average standard of living of Europe. The main criticism of Potsdam is that its provisions have never been faithfully carried out and those provisions which have been executed have produced shocking results. In fact, such a policy of pauperising Germany defeats its own end and produces that intensification of frustration which is the seed-bed of illiberalism.

The different zonal policies must now be considered. In the Russian, an attempt is being made to extract 2,500 million pounds in reparations. Land reform has broken up the Junker estates, but the aim of the Russians seems to be that the Germans should deliver the goods, rather than actual communisation. The Russian is the most successful zone in that it is the only one with a surplus of food and a policy of social reform being carried out. The French attitude is largely that of Vansittart—the pursuit of a policy of ruthless requisitioning, at the same time allowing very little political expression. The U.S. zone is economically dependent upon the rest of Germany, and, while the Americans have instituted local government, they tend to favour conservative parties. The influence of America on British policy is significant. The British zone is, politically, the most valuable but, at the moment, the most difficult and expensive to maintain. Because there is no integration of zones, there is no food, and therefore the German working man is antagonised. It is the co-operation of the latter which is the surest safeguard of peace.

And Later?

What of the future? The Ruhr is the focal point of the problems of

Germany. Integration of all Germany is a necessity but is possible only if Russian confidence is won. At present, the zonal policies clearly reflect ideological cleavages; in the west, nothing has been done to transform the social system. It is in the hands of Britain to break this ideological deadlock, in this way allaying Russian suspicions, and to make democracy in the British zone effective and real. The basis of class power must be altered through thorough-going land reforms and expropriation of the great capitalist interests. Democracy is in constant danger under capitalism. Owing to the peculiar characteristics of German history, German democracy needs socialism.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE TRADE CONFERENCE

CLYDE McLAREN

"International trade is no exception to the rule that everyone is better off if people become richer."—(A. G. Fisher.) There must be incessant change, and the process of economic progress and economic stability presents complicated problems which must be faced realistically. As Professor Parkinson has pointed out, war has speeded up these changes with the industrialisation of such areas as South America, Australasia, India and Canada. It is a fallacy to believe that industrialisation in one area must destroy the economy of another area; what it does do is to make imperative the process of economic change. The importance of trade may be out of all proportion to the proportion which it bears to the total trade of an area; a small import may form an essential part of a commodity, without which production would be brought to a standstill.

Before 1914, trade, based as it was upon the laissez-faire principle and the working of the gold standard, "broadly reflected the real differences in relative efficiency." Changes came after the 1914-1918 war when a marked fall in population occurred and technical adjustment took place through the displacement of coal by oil and steam by electricity. Change took place, also, in the internationalised capital market and international investment; the U.S. playing an increasingly large part. These factors led, first, to the appearance of the paradox of over-production; secondly, to protective measures to maintain the former position; thirdly, to the failure to realise that rights to money payments from foreign countries were worthless unless their owners were prepared to allow entrance into creditor countries of a corresponding volume of goods and services which the debtors were able to offer. The main transgressor in this matter was the U.S.A., which adopted a very high tariff in the 1920's, and, G. D. H. Cole gives a balance of favourable U.S. balance of payments from 1929 to 1940 of an average of over 700 billion dollars. After 1932, British Imperial Preferences as well as German-controlled exchanges, bilateral operations and clearing agreements caused the growth of a blocked sector.

New U.S. Policy

In 1942, Henry Wallace signified a changed viewpoint when he said, "The U.S., newly becoming a creditor nation, adopted tariff policies which only a debtor nation could hope to live with, and, in so doing, helped make it certain that the world would go through hell." The Atlantic Charter produced further manifestations of this changed outlook. Article four stipulates access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for economic prosperity. Article five more specifically sets out the necessity for the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field. In the famous Article Seven of the Mutual Aid Agreements, 1942, promise was made of joint action between the U.S. and Britain and all other countries of like mind, to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and their

ADULT EDUCATION

A NEWCOMER'S IMPRESSION

Before beginning, let me make clear three things. Being a stranger in New Zealand, I am not yet familiar with your education system. Therefore I may suggest things which you already have in this country, and I may also use terms which are not known here.

There should be a Director of Adult Education, responsible to the Minister of Education.

The Director should be the executive secretary of a Council for Adult Education; members of the Council would represent such bodies as the Broadcasting authorities, Public Library, National Museum, Art Gallery, the W.E.A., University Extension Board, an Arts Council the National Fitness Council, Municipalities, individual University faculties, Department of Education and the Armed Services.

The headquarters of the Adult Education Council should be a separate building—the Institute for Adult Education—situated within the University.

The main purpose of the Adult Education Council would be the co-ordinating of all adult educational agencies.

Agriculture extension should be the immediate concern of the Department of Agriculture; but the Department should develop a sociological side; this it should do in close consultation with the Institute for Adult Education. The Extension Service would receive the co-operation of institutions similar to Tasmania's Area Schools or Cambridgeshire's Village Colleges.

Suburban community centres should be established. The bone of the community centre would be the library. The W.E.A. and University Extension

trade barriers. In this atmosphere the International proposals for world trade and employment were born. These proposals are neither a return to laissez-faire nor an acceptance of the form of control developed under bilateralism. The five main sections provide for the achievement of full employment for the regulation and discrimination of tariffs, for action against restrictive business practices, for inter-governmental commodity agreements, and, finally, for the organisation of trade. The first article shows an acceptance of the necessity for a high level of employment and private income to maintain aggregate demand. The second embodies the principle that if quantitative restrictions are imposed, then equality of treatment must be accorded to all nations, and these restrictions must conform to specific agreements under the Bretton Woods proposals. Article three, on restrictive business practices, curbs the price-fixing international agreements and stipulates the prevention of limiting production. Article four, on inter-governmental agreements, deals mainly with the conditions under which governments enter into restrictive agreements and the allocation of market quotas which are recognised as peculiarly necessary for agricultural commodities.

Certain criticism from Republican and Isolationist circles has been levelled at these proposals. For example, Senator Robertson has advocated the raising of the U.S. tariff on wool to guarantee the American farmer a fair price against competition in the home market. In Britain, the conservative press, playing on the bogey of Empire unity, has insisted on the retention of Imperial Preference, and this has not gone unheeded in N.Z. Internationalism in the economic field is as imperative as in the political field. If we have learnt anything during the wars, it is that economics takes a very great interest in us, even if we do not interest ourselves in it. It must not be beyond the powers of the nations to advance in international understanding and towards their own well-being and peace.

Service would reach their patrons there.

Regarding the courses organised by the W.E.A. and the U.E.S., I would suggest, in addition to the current W.E.A. type of classes, Three Years' Tutorial classes for advanced study, and the institution of Diplomas in the Humanities (similar to those at London).

The Council for National Fitness would naturally work in conjunction with the Department of Health. I would like to see a Ministry of Health such as that created in France in 1936, with an Under-Secretaryship of State for the "Organisation of Leisure and Sport." It is significant that the post was given to a champion sportsman, the rower, Leo Lagrange. This small ministry gave the people games, competitions, festivals, week-end tours and cheap holidays; it established new sports arenas, sun baths and swimming pools. It helped to break down parochialism.

The Summer or Vacation School should be made a feature of adult education.

The artistic side of adult education should be the function of an Arts Council. Its concern would be to bring music and the arts to the people; it would aim to create a National Theatre and ballet; it could work in harmony with City Councils in the building of civic centres and in the construction of a park of culture, similar to the Gorki Park in Moscow.

In taking learning to the country, I would suggest the adoption of regions. In each of these regions there could be established in some central town a Rural Community Council. In the whole scheme of adult education I would attach the utmost importance to this Council. Education will not affect rural communities until there is decentralisation. The Rural Community Council would be a link between the country and the central authorities.

In some regions it might be possible to establish residential adult colleges. Perhaps the Regional Community Council could persuade some wealthy squatters—have you squatters in New Zealand?—to achieve educational fame and start one of these colleges. In such a country as this I suppose you would have to rely on private individual munificence since you do not have the stately homes and impoverished nobility to warrant a National Trust.

The subject of Adult Education is as much a special department of education generally as secondary or nursery education. It calls for research and training. The systems in Britain and U.S.A. should be studied at first-hand. Those who will be entrusted with the future of adult education should have overseas experience. We have much to learn from other nations.

One question I cannot answer. I do not know from what source the money necessary to finance the scheme would come. Unless New Zealand parliamentarians are different from Australian, then, to educate them will be the biggest task of adult education.

—IAN CUMMING.

DB

LAGER

The

Great Favourite

from the

WAITEMATA

MODEL BREWERY



LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

FORM AND THE POET THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION

In the period between the two wars, a strong tendency rose among critics and practicing poets—not necessarily complementary terms in spite of Mr. Eliot—to attack the use of the discipline of form as a shaping medium of literature. Milton is perhaps the poet that has suffered most. T. S. Eliot's insidious references to the "Chinese wall" of Milton's blank verse, and the combined attacks of men like Middleton Murry, Bonamy Dobrée and their colleagues, led to the point where such an experienced critic as F. R. Leavis could boldly claim that "the dethronement of Milton has been accomplished with remarkably little fuss." Whether or not we agree with this tenet, the main assumption is undoubtedly clear—that the weight of the form used, "the ritual thump," to quote Dr. Leavis again, obtrudes itself upon the consciousness of the reader to the detriment of the central meaning of the poem. Pope has been abused in similar fashion. No one denies his complete mastery over the medium of the couplet, but his technical skill has been argued into a weapon against him. Critics have claimed that the artificiality of the form, its conscious antitheses, its recurring beat of rhyme, and its precise compression of meaning cramped and impoverished the poetry into a formally perfect but monotonous jingle.

The main argument against the use of a patterned form would appear to be that by its external requirements it imposes a restricting influence on spontaneity of expression. The quality of immediate experience has been the aim of what, for want of a better term, we may call the modern school.

Poets have broken away from accepted conventions to try to express more vitally, through their startling experiments in form and diction, the essential uniqueness of their central experience, in the same way as the metaphysical poets sought a new freshness of expression through the fusing of unusual concepts from all fields of knowledge. But it may be questioned whether, in their efforts to avoid stereotyped forms, modern poets have not swung too far in the direction of shapelessness. If a thought is to be conveyed with any coherence, one would expect some order in its expression, even though the central thought or image may be a very complex one. When the mind of the reader stumbles, is forced to go back to try to find the connecting threads, the aim of communicating a unified and clear concept is foiled, and the sympathy between poet and reader, necessary if the full meaning is to be enjoyed, is lost. Edith Sitwell appears to lapse often into obscurity. "Beelzebub," with its broken, jerky pattern, gives no complete idea of a central meaning. Passages such as this from "Anne Boleyn's Song" may seek to give with a new awareness some important truth, but one is left to brood helplessly on what it may be.

"In the nights of Spring, the bird,
the Angel of the Annunciation
Broods over his heaven of wings
and of green wild fire
That each in his own world, each
in its egg
Like Fate is lying."
The mind is baffled in its effort
to grasp the essence of the poetry,
obscured as it is by the vagueness
of the form.

Maurice Bowra has recognised in poetry since the war a trend back to less startling and involved techniques. "There is," he says, "a less determined concentration on the im-

mediate poetical effect, and more attention paid to the part played by the intellect in an aesthetic experience," and quotes the poetry of Torca, Pasternak and Eluard as examples of a changing development in technique. Lines such as these from Eluard show how perfectly a simple restraint of form and lucidity of expression can shape a concept:

"Toute tiède encore du linge
annuté

Tu fermes les yeux et tu bouges
Comme bouge un chant qui naît
Vaguement mais partout."

"The change towards a greater clarity is partly a result of social changes, which have produced an endeavour to come into closer contact with as wide and varied an audience as possible. There is, however, no reason why the value of the poetry as such should be necessarily lower because of a greater simplicity of expression. The central experience stands in no danger of being blurred or confused by unnecessary complexity, and is presented with more memorable distinctness.

One objection has been that by the use of an accepted form, the poet's individual method tends to be restricted. Yet there is no restriction on any individual application of a given form. Milton's blank verse is given resonance and dignity to match the high subject by his management of rhythm and sound values within the line, and it is partly on this basis that his claim to genius may rest. It is through Pope's consummate skill in the moulding of the couplet form to suit his subject, that his best poetry was evolved. Admittedly, in the "Essay on Man," the fabric of the poem suffers because the couplet in itself is too slight to treat of the would-be profound philosophy, but this is an error in the choice of medium and should not be taken as an example of the general damaging effect of a form. In the "Rape of the Lock," for example, the artificiality of the form is deliberately exploited to embody and at the same time burlesque, with a flick of modulation, the conventional society of the age. For instance, in "To stain her honour, or her new brocade," the antithesis, an integral part of the couplet, is employed with the individual intention of bathos and burlesque. The texture of the "Dunciad" is completely different from that of the "Rape of the Lock," although the couplet form is used in both.

W. H. Auden, in an essay "Criticism in a Mass Society," has given, in his conception of a critic, words which may be equally well applied to a creative poet. "He will see artistic freedom and personality as dependent upon the voluntary acceptance of limitations, which alone are strong enough to test the intensity of the original creative impulse: he will distrust the formless, the expansive, the unfinished, and the casual . . ."

QUEUE-QUEUE SONG

Students be icumen in,
Lhude sing queue-queue!
Ye warning reade, yet smoketh weed.
And filleth forms anu—
Sing queue-queue!
Sing queue-queue!
Registrarre travayleth long,
Staff they sweateth too,
Oftimes smiteth, he revileth,
Memrie sing queue-queue!
Door and table head ye lines
Wagglng fro and to,
Dimlie bending, never ending,
Drearie sing queue-queue!

—J.E.

BOOK REVIEW AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL QUARTERLY OF VERSE No. 20

It is as well to note that this periodical is termed both "Australian" and "International." This description explains the seeming anomaly of an Australian publication of which rather more than half the contributors are foreign. Many live in America; several are English. This illustrates the widespread popularity of "Poetry," and the fact that well-known writers are happy to contribute to the magazine indicates its literary standing.

George Farwell is perhaps the most thoroughly Australian in subject matter and technique of the poets represented. The two poems of his included in this number were both written after a trip made by the writer to the interior of Australia, and the influence of this expedition is apparent both in the obscurely-named "Merindie" and in "Mallee Song." The first deals with a fleeting impression of aboriginal life as seen from a train window. The form is conventional, except for such a minor detail as the omission of capital letters (a characteristic shared by many, if not most, of the contributors). There is a real sense of contrast between the traveller in the luxury carriage and the primitive watchers without. In "Mallee Song" Mr. Farwell shows himself more determinedly modern, and uses such striking and occasionally effective images as "dust grey as famine." The following stanza is typical of the whole poem, with its rather aggressive use of Australian idiom and its skilful alliteration:—

"Track's dust is a loping dingo
to leap the silted fence
while sun without shadow stares
at sown wheat's impotence."

A distinguished contributor is Langstone Hughes, a Negro poet, well known both for his verse and for his prose works, which include essays, short stories and novels. The bulk of his work depicts the lot of the Negro in America, and the three poems included in this collection are typical of his style. They are from a montage, "South Side; Chicago." The first, "Migrant," describes the day of a Negro labourer in the iron works. The character of the man is highlighted by such homely touches as the fact that he "has a lunch to carry" and "signs his name in uphill letters." "Third Degree" is taut, brutal and as harsh as its subject matter. "Interne at Provident" depicts the routine of a big Negro hospital. With a birth of a baby, Hughes feels the mystical presence of the Magi in the lighted amphitheatre, and to him the light on a neighbouring skyscraper recalls a star in the East. A glossary is provided at the end of this group, but it is scarcely comprehensive enough for New Zealand readers.

Ian Mudie, well known in Australia, is represented by a short poem, "Ex-Internee," which is a vivid portrayal of guilt, with its attendant craven fears, tensed nerves and "fear-quick eyes." The closing lines, being strong and confident, contrast with the remainder of the poem:—

" . . . But you, you whistle as you walk,
your boot-falls ringing to the skies—
they could not fence you round with fear
nor yet with rusted barbs of lies."

Flexmore Hudson, the founder and editor of "Poetry," contributes a strangely moving portrait of an Italian prisoner of war, working on a remote farm in the Northern Territory. His anguish at learning that his home-town has been bombed, and the impact of such a foreign element on the small self-contained community

are both depicted with sympathy and imagination. "Giovanni Rinaldo, P.O.W.," should be understood and appreciated by all exiled by war.

Joseph Joel Keith, a most prolific American writer, is only represented in this number by one poem, "The Orphan Boy." As usual, this poet employs extremely free "free verse," which, however, in this case seems the correct medium, as a more conventional verse pattern may have led to an over-sentimental treatment of a pathetic subject. As it is, the short, irregular lines give a crispness which balances the emotive value of such lines as

" . . . and a kiss is love of angels" and
"A bright red apple given
is a whole new shining world."

"Two On a Map," by Ingeborg Kayko, strikes a lyric note too seldom heard in modern writing. This poem is wistful without being cloying, convincing, but not ultra-realistic. Moreover, it expresses with a certain beauty that emotion which many parted lovers have felt and have been unable to analyse.

W. Hart-Smith's poems have an atmosphere all their own. As the editor of "Poetry" says, "His poems are distinguished by a delicacy and subtlety of suggestion such as is found in the best classical Japanese hokku and uta." This Oriental flavour is seen in the poems included in this number, one of which is "a welcome of doves," another a word-picture of a sun-flower which suggests most vividly a formalised flower design on an Eastern tapestry.

John Pudney, Edna Tredinnick, R. Kite and Leonard Clark, together with several others, are also represented, and the combined efforts of such a group of competent writers make "Poetry" a periodical of great interest, particularly to Australasia, where such flourishing literary productions are unhappily rare.

—A.D.

* * *

ONLY A POOR INNOCENT CHE-ILD

Euphemia Moriety
Left her school with joy;
She stepped into society,
Not feeling one bit coy.
But after a week of 'Varsity,
She wrote to her loving Ma:
"Oh, Mother, this place is nasty.
Oh why do you live so far?
Oh, Mother Ida, hearken,
(For Ida was her name),
Oh, Mother Ida, hearken,
For I shall die of shame.
Since I'm only a humble fresher,
How much lipstick should I wear?
May I go to labs. in trousers,
Or will everybody stare?
When I go to cocktail parties
And they give me something pink;
How soon shall I be ill, dear Ma?
I am not used to drink."
But when it came to smoking
She set herself afire.
She nearly died of choking,
Attempting to respire.
When they got her to the doctor
She was heard to murmur low
(And it seemed that something
shocked her):
"Oh, Mother Ida, don't go.
Oh, Mother Ida, hear me
(For Ida was her name),
Oh, Mother Ida, hear me,
For I shall die of shame.
When going out to dinner,
Must you eat up all the stalks?
May you lean upon the table?
And why so many forks?
If you're cutting up some pie-crust
And it slides across the floor,
Should you bring it back again,
Or softly ask for more?"

—A.H.F.

MAINLY ABOUT MOVIES by Astra

In the last month or so I have seen two most important films. Both were made in 1945, but took well over twelve months to reach this country. One of them was American, the other British. Neither can be considered a box-office success, for neither ran an extended season when first released. You see, each of them followed paths which to-day few film bosses dare tread, for each had a theme considered dull and ordinary in the post-war film world of seduction, temptation and indiscretion. The titles? "The Southerner" and "Brief Encounter."

THE SOUTHERNER

When Sam Tucker took his young wife Nona, his two small children and his querulous old grandmother away from the plantation to grow his own crop of cotton in the Texas wasteland, he could never have known what back-breaking, soul-destroying toil lay ahead. If he had, he probably would have taken that factory job at seven dollars a day. The shanty was a filthy ruin; the well, his only source of drinking water, long broken; the sour and broken soil had not known the plough in years; and his now-prosperous neighbour, himself embittered by a life-struggle with the land, nursed a hatred for the interloper. Man's inhumanity to man and the never-ending fight with nature are the foundations upon which has been built one of the most sincere and satisfying films to come from Hollywood in recent years. "The Southerner" is the sort of motion picture not generally considered safe to make, the kind that seems to have slipped out of the studio when the doorman's back was turned.

During the last few years there have not been many film titles intrinsically beautiful. "Hold Autumn in Your Hand" would have been as fine an example as any; the very words themselves linger on the tongue. But the name that George Sessions Perry gave his book lacked box-office appeal. So they called it "The Southerner." Had you known the source from which the film sprang, had you noticed that one of the foremost French directors was responsible for the launching of it, you would not have missed "The Southerner," anyway. Yet, by conveying in two words an impression of a life of action, of stetsons and spurs, saloons and shootings, United Artists probably thought to ensure the film's paying its way. I wonder. Most audiences seem to have found it rather a dull offering, something like "Brief Encounter." It has not broken records for attendance in New Zealand, where little would have been lost had it been possible to screen it under its lawful title. Of course, like "The Ox Bow Incident" and "The Last Chance," it has scarcely been given a fair deal. If you have seen "The Southerner" note it down for a place in the best films of the year (and a high one at that). If you have not, I suggest that you watch your suburban second double features carefully and let nothing stop you.

The man who made "The Southerner" a film to remember is Jean Renoir, who is among the first flight of the French directors, is best known for his screen work in "La Marseillaise" (1937) and "La Grande Illusion" (1938), and here he gets his first chance in alien cinema. Here he has made the companion film to "The Grapes of Wrath." But where Steinbeck and Ford were bitterly militant, hunting down and attacking a social problem, Renoir, the near-pacifist, strives not for the equality of man; he contents himself rather with a seasonal narrative of man defending and exploiting his piece of ground as best he can.

Like many of the other memorable films "The Southerner" is a simple tale, simply told. So simply and yet so sensibly is the story told that not for a moment do you feel that you are losing touch with reality. Skilful direction saves "The Southerner" from ever becoming mere commonplace. There is often an undercurrent of helplessness, even of despair, but there is never hopelessness. If you look for it, the message

is always plain to see. I suppose faith in oneself and sheer "guts" best sums up what "The Southerner" is saying.

Zachary Scott as Sam Tucker has a role that is not a particularly difficult one. He plays it, nevertheless, with such assurance and in a manner so restrained yet so convincing as to make him seem the ideal choice for the part. He is better cast, for example, than Betty Field. Although she maintains the good impression she has created with her few screen appearances, Miss Field seems a little out of place in a Texan shanty. After what she gave us in "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," I should have preferred Dorothy Maguire in the part of Nona; slightly more calloused as to the hands, a little less coiffured about the hair. Another in his long line of splendid performances comes from J. Carroll Naish as the embittered neighbour. Naish is one of Hollywood's most capable character actors and suffers in that he came at the same time as Akim Tamiroff. Critics generally have levelled attacks at the role of grandma played by Beulah Bondi. I feel that I must join them in deploring the lack of development of character of this one member of the family. As the little men who scribble on scraps of paper in the dark have charged, she is too obviously the stock character and the one real weakness of the film. She is, of course, the one who will be the most applauded and longest remembered by audiences.

It is more as a director's picture that I applaud "The Southerner." Primarily, it is a victory for Jean Renoir. And his greatest effect is gained with his treatment of the water-motif. Water enables the cotton farmer to work his parched and unresponsive land; rain allows his fluffy crop to mature; flood washes out the toil of months and throws him back to where he started. "The Southerner" is no success story closing with Young Love going hand in hand into a techni-coloured sunset. Its final shots are of a young man putting his hand again to the plough, determined that next year's crop will be good, the following even better. And you come out on to the hard pavements feeling good; you have caught a glimpse of Hollywood off guard.

MUSIC CLUB

Wednesday evening, March 5th, was the occasion of a highly successful opening night of both sections of Music Club.

The first hour from 7 to 8 p.m. was given to singing, when several new works were practised, including Palestrina's Missa Brevis, and the Vaughan Williams arrangements of English Folk Songs. A new round, ex 2nd Cambridge Music School, to the words of "Dona nobis pacem," was sung with some gusto, and seems to have become a favourite already.

In the orchestral practice which followed, lasting an hour and a half, the manoeuvre of getting ready and tuned up seemed to be accomplished in a remarkably short time, compared with past rehearsals, and though the balance and standard of playing left considerable room for improvement, these were so far in advance of those of the opening practice of 1946, that high hopes are held for a worthwhile year's orchestral activities. A start was made on the Haydn "Surprise" Symphony and the Vaughan Williams English Folk Song Suite.

In numbers and keenness, this year's Music Club shows promise of being as good as, if not better than, any in the past.

OPEN FORUM

TAMAKI?

Madam,—

"The present Students' Association Executive considers that the interests of the present students are being sacrificed to vague Utopian schemes of the future and favours the more immediate policy of acquiring Government House. Taking both the practical and long-range view into consideration, this would surely seem the best of existing alternatives."

[Extract from "Problems that Greet Us," Editorial, Craccum, February 26, 1947.]

This small extract from the initial editorial of the year may well begin a controversy of the Executive versus the Rest, when one considers the Student Association Executive's apparent decision to declare Tamaki "black" was reached without recourse to student opinion. The Executive has taken upon itself the job of informing the student body, also Auckland's citizens, the right and wrong of the Tamaki situation without much real consideration, and based on today's conditions only, viz., "... the present students are being sacrificed..." It would seem that the present Executive is, to say the least, extremely short-sighted—and selfish into the bargain. Granted that the present accommodation situation has slightly improved, has the Executive any logical basis to assume that last year's accommodation problems will not be repeated in, say, ten years' time—or in the event of another war?

Even if the College were to obtain the rights to the Government House block, as suggested, would the increase in area even then be sufficient for a University grossly inadequate by almost 100% in most Arts faculties and up to 300% in the Science Departments? To take one example: the School of Engineering on its present site occupies under an acre, whereas most reputable overseas schools have a floor space of at least three acres, and usually eight acres in the cases where research facilities are offered. To describe the School of Engineering is perhaps unfair, in that it is the worst case, but it emphasises the need for immediate expansion in most science departments.

It has been suggested that the University expand down to Wellesley Street. This would be a feasible scheme had not the area between our present site and the Central Police Station been claimed as a "National" Art Gallery, thus disposing of an otherwise desirable acquisition. Even if this scheme were carried out it would give the Council an area of

almost 20 acres as against the 120 acres available at Tamaki without any further fuss. It has been virtually decided to proceed with the School of Engineering at Tamaki, and this action is no doubt based upon the need of space sufficient to carry out such field experiments as explosives and aero engine tests. Field work similarly carried out by the Geography and Natural Science departments would benefit.

The Editor, when raising the point of "isolation" from the centre of the city, must surely have forgotten that a new "city" is planned for the Tamaki-Howick area and that eventually Tamaki will become the centre of the metropolis, although perhaps not the business centre, as is the case of Queen Street. State electric rail services will ensure a 20-minute service from almost any part of the City and near suburbs to Tamaki. How, then, can Tamaki become isolated from the city? The Eastern Suburbs would then form the basis for a University City, such as the University City suburbs of Madrid, thus fulfilling our dreams of a University City without interfering with the present areas about Princes Street.

What then is the reason for Executive's dislike of Tamaki? Could it possibly arise from purely personal reasons? Of the thirteen members at present, six are taking Arts (i.e., non-science courses), and when the Executive reached its decision re Tamaki I fancy Arts were in the majority. I am not suggesting that Exec. members are unreasonably biased in their outlook, but their outlook might quite reasonably reflect the bias of their faculties towards Tamaki—and to date the non-science faculties have been notoriously anti-Tamaki. Thus this attitude might also quite reasonably be expected to permeate to Exec., although not necessarily representing student opinion.

The remedy? One immediately comes to my mind. That is, the holding of a properly organised student poll on the Tamaki question. If the majority polled for a continuance of the present Executive attitude, then they could legitimately proceed as before. If voted against, it would be right to revise their attitude; failing that, a vote of no confidence might convince them of their folly.

C. WINSTON.

* * *

The Love of new Acquaintance is not so much from being weary of what we had before, or any satisfaction there is in change, as it is the Concern for being too little admired by those that know us well, and the Hope of being admired more by them that know us but little.

—De La Rochefoucauld.

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CRICKET CLUB

The Cricket Club continues its successes in the local competitions. With the season moving towards its close, the Senior B players are fighting out a most interesting struggle in their grade, being only one point behind the leaders, with a very good chance of season honours. Members of the side have registered fine individual performances over the past four weeks. Hagland, in particular, deserves mention for a century innings as well as several other useful knocks. A splendid victory over Ponsonby-Balmoral when 'Varsity scored the necessary runs with two minutes to spare and only one wicket in hand was a feature of February cricket.

A week later the Seniors were also hard-pressed over at the Shore, winning narrowly to hold their position of third place in the final round of the Senior Championship. The XI is perhaps stronger than at any other time in the season and may well be a strong contender in the forthcoming Knock-Out Competition.

The Third XI's form has been rather uneven, with just enough good in it to suggest that at other times there has been a balance of enjoyment over concentration. Enjoyment, at least, is always in our cricket, and again we invite the men who stand outside the common-rooms from five to six or six to seven on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to come over to the cricket pitches.

* * *

SWIMMING CLUB

Swimming Club's re-entry into inter-club competition has been marked by success both in relays and in individual races. The club now holds the Batty Cup for six-man relay, and it came third in points in the Auckland



Championships. Joan Hastings won the 100 yards Auckland Championship, and Louise Browne is Auckland Diving Champion. Owen Jaine and Dawn Barker were runners-up in the men's diving and 100 yards breast-stroke respectively, while Gim Taine

FEMMES AND FASHIONS FRESHERS' BALL

A good sprinkling of older hands made this year's Freshers' Ball as representative of University life as in previous years. Executive members who were there included the President, Mr. John Nathan, the Vice-President, Mr. John Morton, also Miss Pamela Montague and ex-members John Blennerhasset and Dave Hooton, and, of course, Exec member "Dutch" Holland, who staged this year's Ball and who is to be complimented on his smooth efficiency which ensured everyone having a good time. Having been educated a la "Wicked Lady," this year's fashions were a disappointment to me. No startling creations of mention met Craccum's eyes. Mention should be made, though, of the effectiveness which can be obtained from simple gowning. Outstanding effectiveness was attained by a Medical Freshette, who wore a chalk white crepe unadorned but for a gold-chained pendant. I believe that she hails from India—I thought N.Z. couldn't produce a design so effective. Two fresher couples, Miss Judith Symes with Brian Calder and Miss Robin Pollard with Warren Fraser managed to survive the elimination waltz, and were duly presented with their gifts by M.C. Holland. Question—should freckled women wear low-necked frocks? For the first time in several years half-length evening gloves made a fairly even appearance—it was interesting to note that after a while several of the ladies found it

and Jim Ferguson were third in the half-mile and quarter-mile. Three University members were nominated to attend the New Zealand Championships in Nelson.

Besides these well-known swimmers, there is a large body of members who come to club nights and swim in carnivals. An invitation is extended to anyone interested in swimming—from a recreational, competitive or administrative point of view—to come to the club nights, or in some way to make themselves known to the committee.

The club held a carnival in the Olympic Pool in February—a big undertaking which worked out successfully. Our thanks are offered to all our helpers on that occasion.

CLUB NIGHTS

These are held on Monday at 5.30 in the Tepid Baths. Coaching is given by Mr. B. de Crewe, the club coach, and by various qualified members. Everyone is more than welcome.

M. SHANAHAN, Capt.
L. BROWNE, Secretary.

wise to "dump" them. However light, they always seem to be a bit of a hindrance—Vanity, mainly, I think, dictates their appearance at all. As we have already said, there were no "creations" worthy of mention. This may be due to the financial straits of some 'Varsity types, but it was felt that not enough use was made of Contrast. The final dance was preceded by a demonstration by the Haka Party. Just after twelve everyone made for home the shortest way, which, as Craccum found out, always takes the longest time.

CORRECTONS

The following errors appeared in the plan of the College in previous issue.

Huts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 should respectively be numbered 7, 6, 5, 4, 3 and 2, and a further hut, No. 1, should be inserted at the bottom of the steps shown to the left of the plateau, behind the main building.

The uses of the huts are listed thus:—

1. Geography.
2. Electronics and Concrete Mixing.
3. Staff Rooms.
4. Hydraulics and Fluid Mechanics.
5. Engineering Lecture Room and Staff Rooms.
6. Aerodynamics Laboratory.
7. Applied Mechanics' Laboratory.

FERGUSON'S FLORAL STUDIOS

PHONE: 43-529 (Studio)

FLOWERS BY WIRE

FLOWERS BY AIR-MAIL

FLOWERS BY MESSENGER



FLOWERS FOR ALL
OCCASIONS

CARNIVAL WEEK

GRADUATION

ALL COLLEGE
SOCIAL EVENTS

FERGUSON'S

(MISS F. C. WHYTE)

(Second Floor)

Dingwall Building,
Queen St., Auckland, C.1.

SPORTS COLUMN

Noticed in 'Varsity sporting circles: Miss Pat Hastings' fine swimming in the Parnell Club's annual harbour race. First to finish, Miss Hastings will hold the Cyril Camplin Memorial Trophy for 1947.

W. N. Snedden's knock for the Representative XI against Wellington recently. Warwick's 75 included some of the finest stroking of the match, and he appeared well set for his century before he had the misfortune to tread on his wickets.

Posters advising students of the Inter-Faculty Sports on March 19th.

The interest shown in the fencing display given at 'Varsity on March 5th.

The success of University athletes in the Provincial Championships, when Marshall, Gilmour, Kay and Neesham all figured prominently, with J. M. Holland's time in the quarter-mile hurdles the outstanding feat of the day. He followed this up with a sterling win in the New Zealand event a week later.

The assistance given by Executive and the subsequent progress made by Cricket Club with their plans for an Inter-Island match at Easter.

If Women's Common Room is still exclusive, the Tramping Club is not! Sportsmen must give more help to those in charge of billeting for Easter Tournament—it's your show!

TOURNAMENT RECORDS COMMITTEE, 1947

Attention! Club Captains

Would all Club Captains, or Secretaries, please contact Charles Salmon, this year's Records Comptroller, in connection with the appointing of Field Result Recorders in the sports concerned at Easter Tournament, care of Exec. Room or M.H.C. Room, before March 21st, which is the deadline date for the appointing of the Sports Recorders as far as the Recording Office is concerned.

Remember: March 21st.

WANTED

FOUR ABLE AND RELIABLE
STUDENTS

(Preferably of the Fair Sex)
To Assist in the Compilation and Recording of Tournament Results.
Free Entry to Most Tournament Events and Socials.
Contact as above immediately.

S.C.M.

The first Sunday Tea will be held in the Women's Common Room on Sunday, March 23, at 4.30 p.m. The new Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Dixon, M.A., will speak.

On Thursday, March 27th, in the College Hall, at 8.15 p.m., Rev. H. C. Dixon will be commissioned. Representatives of the main denominations will take part in the service.

Catullus
might have
meant
a blonde —
But nowadays

NOX PERPETUA DORMIENDA



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